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TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1846,

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A Shipwreck.

I launched a bark on Fate's deep tide—
A frail and fluttering toy,
But freighted with a thousand dreams
Of beauty and of joy.

Ah me! it found no friend in them—
The wave—the sky—the gale—
Though Love enraptured took the helm—
And Hope unfurled the sail!

And you, who should its pilot be—
To whom in fear it flies—
Forsake it, on a treacherous sea,
To seek a prouder prize.

Alas for Love! bewildered child!

He weeps the helm beside,
And Hope has furled her fairy sail,
No longer tempts the tide.

Despair and Pride in silence fling
Its rich freight to the wave,
And now an aimless wreck it floats,
That none would stoop to save.

Celebration at Lexington, July 4th, 1846.

Notwithstanding the incessant rain, the Sabbath School pupils and teachers in connection with the volunteer companies, and citizens of Milford and Turkeyfoot came pouring in from east and west, north and south, in wagons ornamented with evergreens and banners, on foot and on horse back, until 12 o'clock M. After dinner the companies were formed into line; the order of the day was read, the Sabbath School then formed into the center, and the citizens in the rear and marched to the grove, where the ladies and scholars were seated, the volunteers occupying the right and left wings, the music on the right of the stand, an appropriate air was played. The Rev. Mr. Rizer, of Somerset, was then introduced who addressed the throne of grace, and proceeded to deliver an appropriate and very interesting address to the Sabbath School.

A suitable air played, the Hon. H. D. Holbrook, was then introduced, who read with delight the Declaration of Independence.—Music.—Mr. H. Barns was then introduced, who followed with a very able oration, on the occasion of the day, after which D. Weyand, Esq., was introduced, who read the following toasts amidst loud cheers and the firing of cannon and artillery.

May the names of the fathers that formed and signed the Declaration of Independence, be handed down with grateful recollection to the latest generation.
May the name of Washington the Moses of American Independence, fall with music upon our children's children forever.

May the blood of our fathers that sealed American Independence and Liberty, be cherished in the memory of their children forever.
Peace and glory crown the last revolutionary soldier, and eternity seal his triumph.

The signers of the Declaration of Independence, bold, courageous, and invincible, may their memory be perpetuated with the instrument.
In memory of the fathers that shed valor upon American arms, and fell martyrs for liberty in the Revolutionary struggle.

In memory of Gen. La Fayette who came in relief to the oppressed, and gloried in the victories won for the free.
Freed from the iron yoke of British tyranny, may we long live to frown on oppressions by a foreign foe.

The Star Spangled Banner, may it ever float free and triumphant on land and by sea,
Long live the American Union, the wonder of nations and terror to kings.
As a nation, united we stand, divided we fall.

In memory of Commodore Perry, of late, who fought with valor, and triumphed on the lake.
May the eagle banner, soar on high, and tell to nations far, the victories won from the lions brow and liberty rescued from his tyrannic claw.

By George Pringy,
The invited guests remind us of olden times, in the days that tried men's souls, they were found Patriots and their history will pronounce them honorable men, may liberty crown them with glory.

By Francis Speicher, Education and science, the trait of American research.
By Eli Grawall, The widow and her orphan son, revered the name of Washington.

By John Putman, Major Ringgold, though dead, his memory lives and it will remain as lasting as rock ribbed hills of his native land.
By H. L. Halbrook, The day we celebrate, may it be characterized by the true spirit of 76.

By Wm. Rush, Gen. Zachary Taylor, the second Jackson the hero of Rio Grande.
By Noah Anderson, Gen Sam'l Huston, of San Jacinto.
By Zachariah Tompkins, Gen. Winfield Scott, the hero of Lundy's Lane.

By Henry Hanes, The spirit of our ancestors, may it be infused into the breasts of their descendants.

By Josiah Baker, Gen. Taylor, a legacy to the United States, richer than the gold of Mexico, and brighter than the diamonds of Golconda. 2d, only in greatness to the immortal Washington.

By Christian—, Wm Decalb, Pulaski, Kosciusko, men who left the old world to water with their blood the tree of liberty, long may its branches wave over their departed bodies.

By Henry Keim, The American Banner, the stars for ourselves, and the stripes for the enemy.

By Silas Boucher, Cherish freedom, praise the farmer, support the mechanic, honor the soldier and love the ladies.

By Levi Pile, The battles of the Rio Grande, sufficient to encourage every American that peace is not far distant.

By Eli Will, The ladies; their appearance upon this occasion, remind us of the Patriotism exemplified by the American fair, in the struggles of the revolution.

By John Roberts, The ladies, particularly those that are here, how curious to see so many pretty ones in a bunch, we love to cluster around and hail them as the greatest gift of God and man.

By Ephraim Speicher, The brave Kosciusko, long may he be remembered in the hearts of the American people.

By Solomon Synder, May the gallantry and courage of Ringgold, entitle his memory to that respect which he will be shown by the citizens of his native town, in erecting a monument to perpetuate it.

By Jonas Shultz, The soldiers of the revolution, may the glory of their deeds and their deeds of glory, be echoed and reach to the end of time.

By John A. Baker, Charles A. Kimmel, a native of Somerset county, a frosty son of thunder, may he live to return to the bosom of his parents, and fill their hearts with gladness at the recapitulation of the dangers he has encountered.

By Wm. Moore, Sabbath Schools may they ever prosper.

By Thomas King, Our host and hostess, in return for their cordial reception of the festive board, may they succeed in gaining all they aspire to claim.

By Jos. B. Critchfield, Eternal King of men and angels, elevate our minds each low and partial passion thence, dispel till this great truth in every land be known, that none but those who aid the public cause can shield their country or themselves from chains.

By a Guest, The citizens of Centreville, we hope they enjoy the festivities of the day uninterrupted, may they henceforth know that the majority rules, and that there are people here from the spurs of Laurel Hill, and from the pine clad tops of the eastern ridge.

By Christian Speicher, Sabbath Schools nurseries of religion, may they receive that attention from parents they deserve.

By the Community, thanks to the Capt. Pringy and Baker, officers and soldiers, for their highly honorable attendance and performance, and also the orators of the day.

After which the procession was formed as before, and marched through the town and dismissed amidst the cheers, roaring of cannon and musketry; thus the day passed off pleasantly, and to the satisfaction of all who were in attendance.

Much credit is due to the Turkeyfoot artillery company, and the rifle company from Gettysburg, for their performance, and also to Thomas King, chief marshal of the day, for the promptness and skill with which he acted.

The day will long be remembered with pleasure. The crowd of people was variously estimated from ten to fifteen hundred.

Mr. Rizer's Address.

The following address was delivered extemporaneously on the 4th inst. at Lexington, and is now committed to paper at the urgent solicitation of a committee appointed for the purpose. It is handed over for publication, because the writer has been persuaded that it may be the means of doing some good, in the particular sphere to which it will be confined. Somerset July 21st 1846.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—According to arrangement of your committee, I appear before you to say something for the cause of Sabbath School instruction; and I am truly glad to meet so large a number of teachers and children from various sections of this neighborhood, assembled to celebrate our national Jubilee.

I need not discourse about the merits of the system which it has been thought proper to have represented here to day, nor to detain you with a history of its triumphs, since the day when its memorable founder Robert Raikes, in passing through the streets of London, and seeing so many children running wild for want of moral restraint, conceived the idea of assembling them together every Sabbath for the purpose of instruction. Suffice it to say, I believe the Sabbath School Institution, as it exists in our country to be essentially connected with the support of morality, religion and our

republican institutions. Yes, fellow citizens, it is identified with our country's best and dearest interests, and therefore it is highly proper, in my estimation, for the friends of this cause to assemble peacefully and orderly, as you have done this day, to show their respect for the anniversary of our national independence. But says one, what has the Sabbath School to do with the 4th of July? I answer, a great deal; and I think it can be made clear and plain to every reflecting man. Give me your attention then, for one moment, (for I intend to be quite brief) and I will endeavor to show some reason for identifying sabbath school instruction with the cause of civil liberty.

It is taken for granted that the BIBLE, comprising the Old and New Testament scriptures, which were "given by inspiration of God," is the basis of all teaching in the Sabbath School. Now if it can be demonstrated that this precious book, is the only true light of the world and the sheet anchor of our religious and political hopes, as I think it can be, then it must follow that, inasmuch as the rising generation will necessarily act according to their training, sabbath school instruction tends to the preservation and strengthening of our civil institutions. I would deem it a waste of time to enter upon an abstract discussion of this proposition, on an occasion like the present, and therefore would simply call your attention to a few facts, which are themselves the strongest arguments that can be advanced on the subject.

I maintain that christianity, which is the sum and substance of the whole bible, or if you please, the Bible itself, is the "light of the word." Of this fact, I was forcibly and deeply reminded this morning, whilst on my way to this place I cast my eyes over the luxuriant meadows and waving grain fields, which under the fostering care of our Republican government bespeak the wealth and happiness of the people. To day we feel more than ordinarily the spirit of liberty animating our breasts. We give expression before God and the world, to that patriotic joy which arises in our bosoms from the conviction that we are free. But whence comes the spirit of liberty? Whence comes that sacred fire that burns so brightly all over this happy country? We may trace it first to the independence and bravery of the puritan pilgrims of the Anglo Saxon race, who landed in 1622 on Plymouth rock. It was perfectly natural that men trained in the school of adversity as they had been, and made acquainted with the inalienable rights with which the Creator had endowed them, should spurn the shackles of tyranny, attempted to be imposed on them in the unjust taxation of their colonies. But we must go still further back into the past, to trace the progress of the spirit of liberty. It is true that Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock and their illustrious coadjutors under its hallowed influence declared these colonies free on the 4th of July 1776, and they together with all the heroes and sages of our American Revolution are justly entitled to our everlasting gratitude. But there is another individual, who in the hands of divine providence paved the way for all that liberty which is enjoyed to a greater or less degree on both sides of the Atlantic. It was Martin Luther, who in 1517, proclaimed to the world, that "The Bible is a sufficient rule of faith, and the right of private judgment a universal privilege." That is the principle, fellow citizens, of all civil and religious freedom, and it is very certain that if the Reformation of the 16th century had not occurred, the Declaration of the American Congress on the 4th of July 1776 would not have been made.

The illustrious men to whom I have just alluded, derived their "light" from the bible, and I maintain that every man who believes this sacred book, must necessarily adopt their sentiments. I maintain that no man whose mind is deeply imbued with the spirit of christianity can be any thing else than a Democrat. But I do not use the term in its party sense. A Bible Democrat is one who believes that the people have the right of governing themselves. If you read the bible attentively you will find that the democracy in their primary capacity sustained Jesus Christ as well as John the Baptist in their reformatory labours, for we are told that "all Jerusalem went to hear" but the Pharisees and chief priests, who were aristocratic demagogues, so worked the political wires, that the one was crucified and the other beheaded. In a short time afterwards, however, when the sober second thought of the people could act, the little stone cut out of the mountain's brow without hands, became the wonder of the world.

The British constitution notwithstanding its 'Dei Gratia Rex' (By the grace of God, King) principle, is nevertheless a liberal one in many respects, and all its liberty comes from God and the bible. Look at the present condition of Africa, excepting a few spots along the coast of India, Australia, where the rays of divine revelation have as yet but partially penetrated. How dark and horrible their condition, under the baleful influence of idolatry and superstition! Behold the

bleeding sacrifices of Juggernaut and the trembling victims of cannibalism! On the banks of the Ganges, behold woman, designed to be the ornament of creation, the slave of barbarism, and forgetful of maternal ties, the murderess of her offspring. Then remember fellow citizens that you have been reared amid the "light" of the Bible, & under the influence of that republicanism, which is its necessary concomitant.

I go a step further and maintain, that just in proportion as the sacred volume is appreciated, read and properly understood; will be the degree of liberty enjoyed by any people. In our United States, under the enlightened influence of religious toleration, Sunday Schools and all the other institutions of christianity, have rapidly multiplied, and where is there a country under the broad face of the heavens, where people are more secure in their persons, property and character, and where there is a greater amount of rational liberty?

For a negative illustration of this principle, look for one moment at Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Mexico and the South American States, where the bible, though acknowledged, is nevertheless a sealed book; for beyond all contradiction the people, that is the democracy, are forbidden to read it.

As our country is now at war with Mexico, our attention is particularly directed to that quarter; and it is to be hoped that the struggle may result in placing the bible in the hands of that priest ridden people. With the sacred volume, appreciated, read, understood and obeyed, the Mexicans may, yet rise superior to all adversity, and call the Anglo Saxon race their greatest benefactors.

Since then, the Bible is the light of the world, and the true source of liberty, both civil and religious, let me urge upon all in this assembly, and especially upon all who are connected with Sabbath Schools, the importance and necessity of loving and cherishing it. Be deeply concerned about instilling its salutary principles into the minds of the rising generation, for they are the hope of our country. Let them value the bible, and the American Republic will be furnished with a safe guard against demagogues, traitors and foreign enemies, more effectual than bayonets or Paixan guns.

The Electro-Magnetic Telegraph between New York and Boston is finished, and will be ready in a few days for business operations.

The following lines of Electric Telegraph are now completed and in operation in the United States:—

Washington to Baltimore	40 miles
Baltimore to Philadelphia	97 "
Philadelphia to New York	88 "
N. York to N. Haven (about)	84 "
New Haven to Hartford	36 "
Hartford to Springfield	26 "
Springfield to Boston	98 "
Albany to Rochester	252 "
Total	721 miles.

The Power of the Magnetic Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1846.

A dramatic scene, such, I venture to say, as never had its parallel on earth occurred on Saturday evening last, 6th inst., and was the legitimate offspring of that strange invention to which the public attention is at this time so universally attracted. Professor Morse, the inventor and superintendent of the Magnetic Telegraph, and his assistant, Mr. Vail, in their office at Washington, wished to test the integrity of the telegraph line the whole distance through from Washington to N. York, a distance of no less 260 miles.—The better to understand the singularity of the scene I am about to record, the reader must imagine four individuals, one at the office in Washington, one at Baltimore, 40 miles distant; one at Philadelphia, 108 miles farther, and one at New York, (or rather Jersey City, opposite New York,) 112 miles further. The telegraphic line passes through the instruments at the offices at each of these places, and a communication despatched from any one is written and understood instantly at all the others. I shall designate the operators by the names of the places at which they are stationed.

Washington. Baltimore, are you connected with Philadelphia?
Baltimore. Yes.
Washington. Put me in connection with Philadelphia.
Baltimore. Aye, aye, sir! Wait a minute, (After a pause.) Go ahead, you can now talk with Philadelphia.
Washington. How do you do Philadelphia?
Philadelphia. Pretty well. Is that you, Washington?
Washington. Aye, aye, are you connected with New York?
Philadelphia. Yes.
Washington. Put me in connection with N. York.
Philadelphia. Aye, aye, wait a minute. (After a pause.) Go ahead—now for it.
Washington. New York, how are you? (New York does not answer.)
Philadelphia. Hallo, N. York, Wash-

ington is talking to you, hear him? Why don't you answer.

New York. I don't get any thing from him.

Washington. I get that from New York.

Philadelphia. New York! Washington says he gets that from you.

Baltimore. How is it that Washington hears from New York, and N. York does not hear from Washington?

Philadelphia. There's where I'm floored.

Baltimore. What is the reason, Washington?

Washington. Because New York has not properly adjusted his magnet.

Philadelphia. I have been hard at work all day—I feel like bricks—had no supper—I have had a stiff evening's work, there has been so many messages to write—one alone that gives us \$17 dollars. I want to go.

Washington. Wait a little.

Baltimore. Go it ye cripples.

Philadelphia. Who is writing?

Washington. Don't talk all at once.

Baltimore. Mary Rodgers are a case, So are Sally Thompsoning, Gen. Jackson are a hoss, And so are Col. Johnsing.

Philadelphia. Who is that? I will discuss that point.

Washington. Baltimore, keep quiet. Philadelphia, tell New York to ask me to write dots—(that is, to adjust his magnet.)

Philadelphia. Aye, aye, sir; wait a little. New York, ask Washington to write dots.

New York. Aye, aye; Washington, write dots, (Washington begins to write dots.) That's it.—O. K. Now I have got you. Go ahead.

Washington. Do you now get what I send you?

New York. Aye, aye.

Washington. Did you get professor Morse's message for his daughter?

New York. Yes, from Philadelphia; but it is too late to send it over the river to-night. I am all alone. The two boys are gone.

Washington. Very well, no matter.

Baltimore. Good night, I am going.

Washington. Good night all.

Philadelphia. Good night.

New York. Good night.

And so ends this curious scene; not an imaginary one, but one of actual occurrence. Let any one reflect upon the fact, that all these questions and answers occurred in a space of time, but a very little longer than that in which the unique drama has been related.

From the Baltimore American. Pennsylvania and the Tariff.

It is possible that the fate of the anti-protective Tariff bill, now before the Senate, may depend upon the casting vote of Mr. Vice President DALLAS. In that case the State of Pennsylvania, which went for "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of 1842," may behold her favorite policy prostrated by the man whom she aided to place in the Presidential chair of the Senate—a man who is a native of her soil, and whose nomination to the high office which he fills was made in compliment to Pennsylvania, or to mislead her.

If the suffering in which Pennsylvania is to be involved by the overthrow of protection should fall upon those alone whose votes in that State contributed to bring the enemies of protection into power, impartial justice would say—"Let them suffer; they have deserved it." For it was with full knowledge of the deception they were playing that they entered upon the game of deceit.

The following extract from Mr. WEBSTER's speech in Philadelphia, in October 1844, revives, now in more than the original force which accompanied its delivery:

Gentlemen, although there are two great parties in the country, with distinct and opposing candidates for high office, and avowing and maintaining in general, different and opposing principles and opinions, yet, in this great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, there is something quite peculiar in the pretensions and conduct of one of these parties, in regard to the principles which it claims for itself, or assigns to its candidates. I pray permission, gentlemen, to invite your attention to this peculiarity. A singular stratagem seems to be attempted; the putting on of a new face, the speaking with a new voice, and the assumption of quite a new deportment and behavior. This is worthy of close observation and regard. Generally speaking, the two parties, throughout the whole country, are divided and opposed, upon one great leading question of the times. I mean the subject of Protection, as it is called.

The Whigs maintain the doctrine of the propriety of protecting, by custom house regulations, various pursuits and employments among ourselves. Our opponents repudiate this policy, and embrace the doctrine of free trade. This is

the general party line. The distinction is not a local, but a party distinction. Thus, while the Whig States of New England are all in favor of a Protective Tariff, New Hampshire and Maine, which are not Whig States, are opposed to it. And south of the Potomac, it would be difficult, I suppose, to find any men, but avowed Whigs, who favor the Tariff policy.

Tariff or no tariff, protection or no protection, thus becomes a great leading question. All Whigs are on one side, and generally speaking, all who are not Whigs on the other. But then arises the peculiarity in the state of things in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania is a strong Tariff State. Among her citizens the protective policy overrides the general decision of political parties, and men who are not Whigs support that policy, firmly and ardently. This is clear. Every body knows it, and it needs no proof.—Well, then, what has happened, in consequence of this well known state of opinion, in Pennsylvania?

Does the party, here, act against the Tariff? Does it speak the same language which it speaks in Carolina? Oh, no, nothing like it. In Carolina and other States, the whole party exists, principally, for the purpose of putting down the Tariff, and rooting it out, to the last fibre. They call it the "black Tariff"; they denounce it as cruel and oppressive; and they openly intimate the idea that a disruption of the bonds of our National Union would be a less evil, than the establishment and continuance of protective principles. But, lo, when they come into Pennsylvania, all is changed. Here, they themselves, are [professed Tariff men. Mr. Polk, their candidate for the Presidency, is declared to be a supporter of the Tariff, a Protectionist, a thorough Pennsylvanian, on all these subjects. This is, at least, a bold stroke of policy. I will not say how respectful it is to the intelligence of Pennsylvania; I will only say, it is a bold, a very bold political movement. In every State where the anti-tariff policy is predominant, or in which the party holds anti-Tariff opinions, there Mr. Polk is pressed upon the confidence of the people, as an anti-Tariff man & because he is an anti-Tariff man; anti-Tariff man, as they commonly say, "up to the hub." But in Pennsylvania, his claims to confidence and support are urged with equal zeal, on the opposite ground, that is to say, because he is a Tariff man, and a Tariff man equally "up to the hub." Here, the whole party, their speakers, their writers, their press, adopt fully, and support warmly, the Tariff principles of the whigs, the Tariff principles of Pennsylvania. Here, they sail under the Whig flag, they would get into the Whig ship, seize the Whig rudder, and throw the old crew overboard. Or, if they keep in their own craft, they still hoist false colors, give their vessel a new name, and destroy their old logbook.

Gentlemen, I think if Mr. Polk were to find himself in a circle of friends, composed partly of citizens of Carolina, and partly of those of Pennsylvania, he would find himself in a curious dilemma. It would be a wonder, if he did not set these two sorts of friends at once by the ears. The Carolina gentlemen would shout "Polk forever, and down with the Tariff of 1842!" The Pennsylvania gentlemen would say, "Polk and the Tariff of 1842, forever!" And what would Mr. Polk say? Why, uttering his own well known opinions, he would say to his Carolina friends, "Gentlemen, you do me no more than justice. I am opposed to the Tariff of 1842, and think it ought to be repealed. In the canvass against Gov. Jones, in Tennessee last year, I made more than one hundred speeches against it. I am for bringing all duties down to the point they were at in June, 1812; that is to say, to one uniform rate of 20 per cent. You know I have agreed with you throughout on this great question of Tariff for protection. I have opposed it by my speeches, by my pledges, by numerous and repeated declarations, and by my votes. All show what I have thought, and what I think now.

This would be mainly, this would be fact, this would be all right, and Carolina huzzas, and Carolina clapping of hands, would not unnaturally follow this plain and frank declaration with characteristic earnestness. But how would the Pennsylvania gentlemen stand this? How would Mr. Polk appease them? Now, I will not say that he would, with his own tongue, and from his own lips, speak a directly contrary language to them. I do not think him capable of such effrontery. But if he were to give utterance to the opinions which those put in his mouth, who support him here in Pennsylvania, he would say, "My dear friends of Pennsylvania, you have heard what I have said to Carolina gentlemen. Never mind. I don't know exactly what I am, but I rather think I am a better Tariff man than Henry Clay! I am for incidental protection; and that is a great matter. It is rather strong, to be sure, after all I have said in Tennessee, to raise, in Pennsylvania, the cry of 'Polk and the Tariff of 1842!'—Nevertheless, let the cry go forth!

Now, gentlemen, what excellent

party harmony would be produced, if Mr. Polk's two sets of friends could hear him utter these sentiments, at the same time and in the same room! And yet they are uttered every day, in the same country, and in regard to the same election. The louder Carolina, and other States holding her sentiments, cry out, "Polk, and down with the tariff!" the more loudly the party press in Pennsylvania raise the shout. Now, gentlemen, there is an old drama, named, I think, "Who's the Dupe?" An answer, and here it is an important one, is to be given to, "Who is the dupe?" and we shall see in the end, on which party the laugh falls.

I wish every man in Pennsylvania to consider this—that on his vote, and the vote of his fellow citizens, his neighbor or his kinsman, depends the issue whether Mr. Polk be elected President or not. And I say that any man who attempts to convey the impression to another—any man of information—whether it be done in the highways or by ways, in parlor or kitchen, in cellar or garret, any man, who shall be found telling another that Mr. Polk is in favor of the tariff, means to cheat an honest Pennsylvanian out of the fair use of the elective franchise! And if there be not spirit enough in Pennsylvania to repel so gross a representation, then Pennsylvania is not that Pennsylvania which I have so long respected and admired.

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

15 Days Later from England. IMPORTANT NEWS.

Final Passage of the Corn Bill and the Customs' Duties Bill.

ELECTION OF A POPE.

The steamer Cambria arrived at Boston on Friday 17th inst., with fifteen days later news.

The news, in a political point of view, is important.

The Corn Law Bill has passed; also the Duties Bill.

The Irish Coercion Bill has been defeated.

Sir Robert Peel and his Ministers have retired.

On the night of the 24th of June, the House of Lords passed the third reading of the Corn Bill, without a division.

At 2 o'clock the next morning, in the House of Commons, Sir Robert Peel and the Government were in a minority of 73, on the Irish Coercion Bill.

The Cotton Market is in a healthy but not very active state—prices have improved a shade.

The contemplated change in the Sugar duties has had an injurious effect.

THE NEW CABINET AND ITS PROBABLE COURSE.

Of the Cabinet and of the probable future, the European Times discourses as follows:

In thus striving to mingle the aristocratic with the more democratic elements of the country, the new Premier is not merely strengthening his influence out of doors but he is breaking down, as far as he is able, the barrier which has too long existed between the titled and commercial classes. Every wind that blows proves more clearly that the exclusive airs of the great aristocratic families to govern the country are being tamed down, and that in future the representatives of the middle classes will not be deemed unworthy to serve their country by filling its highest offices. The late commercial changes have brought in their train a great social revolution.

Public feeling has not yet had time to exhibit itself respecting the personnel of the new ministry. One remarkable feature, however, is, that the Times, the most influential paper in the British empire, is disposed to regard it favorably, and to give it a candid trial. This is tolerably sure of receiving. Sir Robert Peel, if gossip is to be credited, not only views it without jealousy but with a friendly eye. If the new Premier is awake to his own interest he will make the principal proprietor of the Times a baronet. The last Premier neglected to conciliate him, and he has paid compound interest for the omission.

The general impression is, that the new Premier will hastily wind up the business of the session, and dissolve Parliament in the course of the Autumn. The speech of Sir Robert Peel, the feeling out of doors, and the utter disruption of old associations, point, at no distant day, to a fusion of parties, in which the liberal conservatives and the old Whigs will coalesce. Such a result seems inevitable.

The new policy to be pursued toward Ireland naturally attracts much attention. It is a critical period for O'Connell. Already the elements of disruption are rising among the repeaters; already has "Dan" intimated his intention of denouncing the refractory among the "Young Ireland" portion of his adherents. If he finds them intractable he has still sufficient power and popularity left to crush those who will not be subservient to his views. While he lives he will endure no rival—tolerate no insubordination in the camp.

Personally, O'Connell prefers the whigs to the Tories, but a large section of his supporters do not. It will test the sincerity of the "old man eloquent" in the repeal cause. He cannot ride his hobby, and maintain his supremacy with the Whigs. Which will he forego? The answer to this question involves the continuance or otherwise of combined action among the repeaters.

The only question that presses for immediate settlement is the sugar duties, a question upon which the incoming Premier is said to feel strongly. A short bill has been introduced for extending the existing duties over another month. Peel would have settled the question before his retirement if the multitude of his embarrassments had enabled him. As it is, his successor will probably cut the matter short, and level the distinctions between slave and free labor sugar, by admitting the produce of the Spanish colonies under the "most favored nation" clause of the treaty of Utrecht.

THE STEAMERS AND THE PACKET SHIPS.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT BRITAIN.—The steam ship Great Britain, Hosken, which left New York on the 8th of June, arrived at Liverpool on the 23d, making her voyage in thirteen days and a half. The wind and weather were very unfavorable for her, for two or three days after leaving New York. She was again to leave Liverpool on the 7th inst. and may be looked for in the course of the ensuing week.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT BRITAIN.—The steamship Hibernia, Ryrie, from Boston, via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 23d of June, making her passage in eleven days and a half.

ARRIVAL OF PACKET SHIPS.—The Packet ships Queen of the West, Woodhouse; Oxford, Rathbone; Sheridan; Cornish; Henry Clay; Nye; Liberty; Norton; Virginian; Heim; St. Patrick; Proal; & Marmon, Page, from New York, had all arrived, after pleasant passages.

THE CORN LAW AND COERCION BILLS. CHANGE OF MINISTERS.

The Corn Bill had its third reading and passed without a division, in the House of Lords on Thursday, June 25th. On the same evening, or rather the next morning, the House of Commons rejected the Irish Coercion Bill by a majority of 73, the Whigs and protectionists voting against it.

On the following Saturday, Sir Robert Peel went to the Queen, at the Isle of Wight, and tendered his resignation, which was accepted. Lord John Russell received the Queen's commands to form a new Cabinet, and his success in obeying these commands is thus announced:—

THE CABINET.

Lord Chancellor Lord Cottenham.

President of the Council, Marquis de Lansdowne.

Lord Percy Seal, Earl of Minto.

Secretary for the Home Department, Sir George Grey.

Secretary for the Foreign Department, Viscount Palmerston.

Secretary for the Colonies, Earl Grey.

First Lord of the Treasury, Lord John Russell.

Chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Chas. Wood.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Campbell.

Postmaster General, Mr. Macaulay.

Woods and Forests, Viscount Morpeth.

Postmaster General, Marquis of Clanricarde.

Board of Trade, Earl of Clarendon.

Board of Control, Sir John Lubbock.

Chief Secretary of Ireland, Mr. Labouchere.

Admiralty, Earl of Auckland.

NOT OF THE CABINET.

Master of the Mint, Rt. Hon. S. R. Sheil.

Secretary-at-war, Hon. F. Maule.

Attorney General, Sir Thomas Wilde.

Lord Advocate, Mr. A. Rutherford.

Solicitor General of Scotland, Mr. T. Maule.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl of Bessborough.

Commander-in-chief, Duke of Wellington.

Master General of the Ordnance, Marquis of Anglesea.

Mr. Coeden, it is said, was offered a seat in the Cabinet, but declined it on the ground of feeble health. Mr. Bright, it is estimated, will have some responsible office.

ELECTION OF A POPE.

The election of a new Pope was achieved without much difficulty or delay, the conclave being in session only forty-eight hours. Its choice fell upon Cardinal Mastai Ferretti, who has taken the name of Pius IX. He is only fifty-four years of age, and is one of the youngest Cardinals ever chosen to the Papacy. He is said to be eminently virtuous, able, enlightened and liberal; consequently it is firmly hoped that he will do much to meliorate the condition of the Roman States and people. He is a native of the Papal States.

Gen. Scott.

Some of the Canada papers are copying with much gusto, the attacks of our Loco Foco papers upon Gen. Scott. The Detroit Advertiser says:—

"These Britons bitterly remember Lady's Lane, Chippewa and Fort Erie, and they are delighted to find Americans abusing and blackguarding the heroes who there struck down the British flag." "This may be natural enough for some of the baser sort of Britons and renegades in Canada, though it will be despised by the more gallant spirits even there. But what shall we say of men on American soil, claiming to be Americans, within sight of some of the most renowned fields of American valor, who like a pack of hounds or sneaking, cowardly wolves, attempt to hunt down a man whose whole life has been consecrated to the service of his country, and whose achievements, both in war and peace, illumine many of the brightest pages in our nation's history. The gallant soldier has been caught in the toils of mousing, wily politicians, but they may push the matter too far. The people are generous as well as just."—Buff. Com. Adv.

FROM MATAMORAS.

Condition of the Army of Occupation.

The regulars and volunteers composing the Army of Occupation are enjoying luxuries which the unfortunate citizens who are left behind would assuredly envy them for, were they in a situation to appreciate them. During the last ten days the windows of heaven have been opened wide upon this section of country, both upon the "just and unjust," upon the American and Mexican side of the Grande. The tents of the volunteers are made of cotton stuff, rather too fine to sift hominy through, but peculiarly fitted for shower bath purposes. The tents of the regulars are, nine-tenths of them, rotten and ragged. The stuff of which they are made was originally better suited for plantation use, such as negro clothing, &c., than for a campaign. Many a poor fellow, however, cannot boast of a dilapidated tent of the decayed material named, but is living under a shelter made of his own blankets, under which he can with difficulty sit upright. The clothing and bedding of both regulars and volunteers have been half ruined during the short period of the rainy season which has already passed. Very little complaint has been heard among them. They came here with the hope of being actively employed. They have made sacrifices enough (the volunteers) to have paid three-fold the expenses that could have been incurred by the Government, had the most liberal provisions been promptly made and executed for the health and efficiency of the army. The uniforms and effects of the regulars have been destroyed, and it will not, we think, be an exaggeration to say army supplies enough have been ruined, for want of proper shelters to have paid five times the cost of all the necessities withheld from our troops. The requisition for tents, &c., was made by Gen. Taylor long ago. "There is no excuse for its having been neglected. Again: there are no means at hand for the transportation of supplies. Wagons cannot well pass between this place and Point Isabel, and there is not, at this moment, a single boat in the government service now running on the Rio Grande.

Anecdotes of the Battle Field.

THE BOXING IRISHMAN.—After the fight of the 9th became general, a private, an Irishman, found a bunch of chapparral between himself and a strapping Mexican. The Mexican raised his piece and taking deliberate aim pulled trigger, the piece did not go off, the Mexican again raised his musket and snapped it. Paddy all the time coolly looking on; at the second failure to discharge his piece, the Mexican in a delirium of wrath threw his musket away, and went through various gyrations of despair. Paddy mistaking these eccentricities for a challenge for a fist fight, threw away his musket, and placing himself in an attitude that would have delighted deaf Burke, sang out, "ho by the powers you will not find me amiss with the fists if that's yer game." "Lient," who was observing this singular exhibition of coolness and chivalry, ordered the soldier to take up his proper weapon, and send the Mexican to his long home, which was done accordingly.

A private, of the 9th, who had followed Lieut. Dobbins through the thickest of the fight, raised his musket at a Mexican, and would have blown him through if the poor fellow had not most piteously cried out, *amigo, amigo*, at the same time dropping his weapon; the private did the same and advanced towards the Mexican to take him prisoner, the Mexican then perfidiously raised his piece and instantly killed the generous American. This so enraged Lieut. Dobbins, that he drew his bowie knife and at a bound reached the coward and literally split his head in twain.

THE VETERAN OF NAPOLEON.—As Churchill's battalion of artillery were advancing to take their position in the second line of battle on the 8th, a private in the 4th regiment was come up to, who lay upon the battle-field with both legs shot off. He was one of the first that fell after the cannonade commenced, and was a veteran in Napoleon's wars. After having escaped in the terrible conflicts of Austerlitz and Wagram, and in the retreat from Moscow, and the battle of Waterloo, he lived to fall on the Palo Alto, from a Mexican battery. As his fellow soldiers passed him and noticed at every pulsation of his heart, that the blood flowed from his wounds, they stopped an instant to sympathize with him, the noblehearted fellow, as his eyes were glazing in death, waved them on, and with his last breath said, "go comrades, I have only got what a soldier earns for."—N. O. Tropic.

The People Rising.—The Tariff.

Meetings of the people in Berks and Schuylkill counties were held last week to adopt measures to prevent the passage by the Senate of McKay's Tariff bill, which, if it becomes a law, will have a ruinous effect upon the coal and iron interests of Pennsylvania. The deepest feeling prevails among all parties on the subject. We hope the people of the Commonwealth will assemble forthwith, in public meetings, says the Sentinel, and express their voice in thunder tones against this injurious measure. Let not our Coal, Iron, Cotton and other interests be sacrificed without a struggle and our workmen turned out of employ. We believe there is no question on which the people of this State are so unanimous as the Tariff, and we are therefore surprised that attempts have been made to show that the Tariff was not a question in the Presidential election in 1844, in Pennsylvania.

Vessel Wrecked and Lives Lost.

Capt. Lingo, of the brig Gardner H. Wright reports that he picked up on Wednesday last at noon, Capt. Lewis Hamilton, of the schooner William Polk of Cantwell's Bridge, Delaware, who states that the schooner capsized and sunk on Tuesday night, in twelve fathoms water, believed off Great Egg Harbor, and thinks that all the persons on board excepting himself are lost—consisting of Theodore Waite, George Croft, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Marchbank, all of Delaware, passengers, William Derboromate, Henry Maberry, Thomas Lewis, and James Evans, seamen, and John A. Savin, cook.

The schooner was loaded with about 5000 bushels of corn, and consigned to R. Lincoln, & Co., of Boston. The four young gentlemen were of highly respectable families and were making the trip as an excursion of pleasure to the eastward. —U. S. Gaz.

THE GREATEST IRON GUN EVER CAST YET.

The Boston Post has an account of a stupendous piece of ordnance which was cast at Alger's Foundry, South Boston, on the afternoon of the 8th inst., which when finished, will exceed Captain Stockton's celebrated "Peacemaker," by 5000 pounds in weight. The quantity of metal used was about 46,000 pounds and the amount of coal used in reducing it to the requisite state of fusion was eight chaldrons.

The casting was done under the personal supervision of Mr. Alger and Col. Bomford, the inventor of this piece of ordnance, to the first specimen of which Thomas Jefferson, in 1809, gave the name of the "Columbian."

The weight of the gun, when finished, will be 25,000 lbs. Length, 10 feet; diameter at the base ring 39 inches; length of chamber, 13 inches; diameter of chamber 6 inches; length of bore, 9 ft. 1 inch; diameter bore 12 inches. Weight of round shot it will carry, 230 pounds; weight of shell, 180 pounds. Range of shot or shell 3 1/2 miles—being 1/4 of a mile greater than the recorded performance of the largest and latest invented mortar in England, and half a mile beyond the reach of any gun in the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, at Vera Cruz.

The cost of this immense instrument for harbor defence will not exceed seven hundred dollars; or one-sixth the cost of the wrought iron gun procured in England by Captain Stockton.

It is now discovered to be true to the letter, that General Scott was right when he declared that an army could not be assembled on the Rio Grande before the first of September. Even Gen. Taylor's army, strengthened as it has been by several thousand volunteers, is unprepared for any active operation against Mexico for the want of wagons and other means of conveyance for the army. He has been laying at Matamoros and the towns about for more than two months. The stupid dolts who sneered at General Scott for declaring what time has shown to be true, will see that a General who has seen forty years service knows nearly as much about organizing an army as men do who never left their firesides. But none of his slanderers will ever show the justice to admit the gross wrong they did him.—Lan. Union.

Potatoe Rot in Maryland.

The Hagerstown News, of the 15th inst says— "The potatoe rot has made its appearance in this county. It is truly lamentable to see hills of apparently fine potatoes which upon examination turned out unfit for any use whatever. It has been but a few days since the disease appeared, up to which time the potatoe crops in all situations appeared remarkably healthy and promising. To what extent it prevails we are as yet unable to say—but presume that all potatoes situated in low or wet ground have suffered more or less, as in such situations only has the disease been observed.

HANDSOME MEN.—One of our exchanges contains the following sensible remarks relating to handsome men:—

"If you are ever threatened with a handsome man in the family, just take a clothes-pouder while he's yet in the bud, and batter his nose to a pumice. From some cause or other, handsome men are invariably asses; they cultivate their hair and complexion so much, that they have no time to think of their brains. By the time they reach 30, their heads and hands are equally soft. Again we say, if you wish to find an intellectual man, just look for one with features so rough that you might use it for a nutmeg-grater."

LAND GRADUATION BILL.

The substance of this Bill is the reduction of the price of the public lands, which have been ten years in the market to one dollar per acre, to 75 cents after thirteen years, to 50 cents after sixteen years, and 25 cents after nineteen years; the system to begin with the 1st day of March, 1847 and to apply to all lands offered for sale after that period. The usual pre-emption rights are granted, and the act repeals all acts which have heretofore provided for the exemption from State taxes for five years after sale. It also provides that no person shall enter above a section of such lands.

The gallant Lieut. Col. PAYNE arrived here yesterday from the Rio Grande in the Western Cars with his Mexican wounds and Mexican Trophies, on his way to Washington, where, unless he is a loco foco partizan, he will be kicked aside like a worn out shoe, as no longer fit for use. Promotion depends upon partizanry rather than service in the field, with this reckless, craven, imbecile and dishonorable administration.—Lan. Union.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1844.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir—Your hair Tonic is an excellent article. Many respectable persons also offer their certificates in favor of your Expectoant. I believe your medicines the best preparations that have ever been offered to the public, for the relief of the afflicted, and for the cure of the diseases for which they were intended.

Your Expectoant I think will soon be exclusively popular. Yours, &c.

ADRIAL ELY.

The following is from a PHYSICIAN and a much respected CLERGYMAN of the METHODIST Society, dated Modest Town, Va., August 27, 1840.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—I have been using your Expectoant extensively in my practice for the last three years, and for all attacks of Colds, Coughs, Inflammation of the Lungs, Consumption, Asthma, Pains and Weakness of the Breast, it is decidedly the best medicine I have ever tried.

Very respectfully yours, R. W. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Asthma cured by Dr. Jayne's Expectoant.—Miss MARY CAMPBELL, of New Haven, Fayette county, has been cured of Asthma, of more than eighteen years continuance, by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectoant. She commenced taking the medicine last Summer, and after using eleven bottles, was entirely rid of this distressing disease. We are assured of this cure by a lady of undoubted veracity, and requested to make it public for the benefit of others.—Mount Pleasant (Pa.) Register.

JAYNE'S EXPECTOANT.—We esteem it a pleasure to be able to recommend this medicine as the best calculated for the purpose of curing coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, and all affections of the lungs. From a long personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne, we know that he is no quack, and his medicines are not nostrums of the modern cry up, but are the result of his long experience as a practising physician, and the expense of great labor.—Hartford, (Conn.) Daily Review.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—Being severely afflicted with INFLUENZA—a hard Cough and ASTHMA—and finding every means fail of relieving me, Consumption appeared inevitable—but by using two bottles of your EXPECTOANT, I was restored to perfect health.

Respectfully yours, JOHN ELLIS, Late Pastor of the Baptist Church, Sanford, Ct. Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa. Also by Edward Bevin, Watertown, Pa.

Orphans' Court Sale OF Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Friday the 28th day of August next, the following real estate, late the estate of David Clifford, deceased, viz:

One tract of Land,

containing 352 1/2 acres, adjoining lands of John Boyd, lands belonging to Jackson Furnace, and vacant lands, and the line between Somerset and Westmoreland counties—about 80 ACRES cleared, with a log cabin and stable thereon erected—situate upon the Watertown & Greensburg turnpike road, in Jenner township.

Terms: one third in hand, and the remainder in two equal annual instalments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by John Clifford, Administrator of said dec'd.

By the Court, W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

Orphans' Court Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county there will be exposed to sale, by way of public outcry on the premises, on Thursday the 20th day of August next, the following valuable Real Estate, late the property of Frederick P. H. Walker, dec'd viz:

One Tract of Land,

situate in Summit and Brothersvalley townships, containing three hundred and eighty four acres and sixty perches and allowance, adjoining lands of Peter P. H. Walker, Peter Walker Sr. Rudolph Boose, Benjamin Bitner, Jacob P. Walker and Henry Hauger, with about one hundred and eighty acres of clear land, on which is erected a

Dwelling House

and large Bank Barn, at least forty acres are in good meadow; there are also a good sugar camp and two orchards, with an abundance of water on the premises.

Terms:—One third to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow semi-annually during her lifetime, and at her death the principal to be paid to the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased—eighteen hundred dollars to be paid in hand, and the residue in seven equal annual instalments, without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Samuel Miller, Trustee for the sale of said real estate. By the Court, W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

PAMPHLET LAWS.

THE pamphlet laws passed at the session of 1845, have been received at my office, and are ready for distribution to those entitled to receive them. Proth'y office, A. J. OGLE, July 21, '46. Prothonotary

Notice.

THE collectors of militia fines, in the several districts of this county, are required by law, to settle off the whole amount of their duplicates within sixty days, from the time at which they were received. Those who neglect to do so, will be held liable for the amount remaining unpaid, as no exonerations will be made after the time above specified.

By order of the Com'rs. R. L. STEWART, Clerk.

July 21, '46.

FOR RENT.

A plantation on the Turnpike, one mile west of Staytown, having about 200 acres of clear land, late the property of David Dibert, dec'd, will be offered for rent at public outcry on the premises on the 1st of October next, for one year from the first of April ensuing. If not rented, it will then be offered for sale.

JOHN DIBERT, Adm'r.

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,

HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally. Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq. dec'd '45-3m

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa. CORRECTED WEEKLY

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	25
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	1/2
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	1 1/2
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	25
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	1 1/2
Bank of Middleton,	1 1/2
Carlisle Bank	1 1/2
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	par
Doytstown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmers & Drover's Bank Waynesburg	1 1/2
Farmers' Co. Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	1 1/2
Lancaster Bank	1 1/2
Harrisburg Bank	1 1/2
Honesdale Bank	1 1/2
Lebanon Bank	1 1/2
Miners' Bank Pottsville	par
Wyoming Bank	1 1/2
Northampton bank	1 1/2
York Bank	1 1/2
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts.,	1
Mer. and Manf's B	par
Issued by solvent Banks	2 1/2

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant	2
Steuensville, (F. & M.)	1
St. Clairville	1
Marietta	1
New Lisbon	1
Cincinnati banks,	1
Columbus	1
Circleville	1
Zanesville	1
Punam	1
Wooster	1
Massillon	1
Sandusky	1
Geauga	1
Norwalk	1
Xenia	1
Cleveland Bank	1
Dayton	1
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	1
Chillicothe	1
Scioto	2
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	13
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie	20
Farmers Bank Canton	20
Urbana	40

Indiana.

State Bank and branches,

State Scrip, \$5's

Illinois.

State Bank - 50 Shawnetown

Missouri.

State bank

Tennessee.

Memphis 3 | Other solvent banks 5

North Carolina.

All solvent banks

South Carolina.

All solvent banks

New England.

New York.

New York city par | Other banks 1

Maryland.

Baltimore par - Other banks 1

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1846.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JAMES M. POWER,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS.

ANDREW STEWART,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

Something about Dunning.

We dislike the practice, so prevalent with publishers, of frequently dunning their subscribers for money, or we should ere this time have thrown out a few hints to persons who are indebted to us one, two, three years, and upwards, for subscription, advertising and job-work; but, much as we dislike the practice, we find that we shall have to adopt it; and if the class of patrons alluded to do not come forward before or during the ensuing court week and "fork over" at least a part of what they severally owe, we shall then be under the necessity of sending them—not a *dun*—but a *dunner*.

Our Candidate.

Mr. STEWART having been unanimously nominated by the Whig conferees of the District, we have raised his name to our mast-head as the candidate of the Whig and Antimasonic party for Congress at the ensuing election. The nomination of Mr. Stewart, so far as we have heard an expression of opinion, gives general satisfaction to the true friends of American industry, and we are happy to be able to add, to the personal friends of the other gentlemen whose names had been suggested for the consideration of the conferees. Of Mr. Stewart's election we entertain not a doubt. He has thus far faithfully served his constituents and the nation, and if he did not accomplish all that was desirable, it was only because facts and arguments could not prevail against numbers. We cannot speak for the other counties of the District, but feel persuaded that in Somerset county his majority at the ensuing election will be greater than it was on either of the former occasions when he was a candidate.

DANIEL WEYAND, ESQ.

We should like to learn what are Mr. Weyand's views of a protective Tariff. He is now a candidate for public favor, and we are desirous of giving our readers all the information we can as regards the "position" of each of the opposing candidates for Congress on great questions of national Policy. The Tariff is at this time the all-absorbing question with the people of Pennsylvania. The passage through the House of McKay's bill has alarmed them—and whether that bill becomes a law or is defeated in the Senate, the subject is not going to be put to rest the present session. It will engage the attention of the next Congress perhaps as much as it has done that of the present one—and hence the people have a right to expect that each candidate for a seat in that body will give his views in regard to it before soliciting their suffrages. On the part of Mr. Stewart no expose on this subject is necessary. From one extremity of the country to the other he is the known and acknowledged champion of the protective policy in Congress. No one can have a doubt as to what will be his course, if elected. Not so with Mr. Weyand. He is known to have been a warm supporter of Mr. Polk in 1844.—Many in Pennsylvania were led into the support of that gentleman under a belief that he was a thorough-going Tariff man, but now find that they were most grossly deceived. No one who is a real friend of the protective system can any longer adhere to an Administration that is acting so contrary to his expectations and adverse to his interests. The Administration and a Tariff are inconsistent with each other; they are as opposite as the poles; and we want no better evidence of a man being opposed to the latter than the fact that he is an adherent of the former. Mr. Weyand's "position" can therefore perhaps be best judged of when it is ascertained whether he is still a supporter of the Administration, or whether Mr. Polk's free trade doctrines, as promulgated in his messages and the reports of his Secretary of the Treasury, and recently put in form by Mr. McKay, have induced him to abandon it.

Adjournment.

Both Houses of Congress have resolved to adjourn on the 10th of August.—The present session will then have lasted over eight months.

The proceedings of the Whig conferees of this Congressional District will be given in detail next week.

A bill, appropriating \$12,000,000, to pay volunteers, has passed Congress. This makes \$21,000,000 for the war so far.

Acknowledging the Corn.

The editor of the Lancaster Democrat, a leading locofoco sheet, acknowledges straight up and down, that he and his party in Pennsylvania were cheated when they supported Mr. Polk as a Tariffman. Would that all locofoco editors were as honest as he of the Democrat.

Quere. Are polk-stalks as plenty in these diggins now as they were in 1844?

In the House of Representatives recently, Mr. King of Georgia stated, that the prizes brought into the United States during the last war were 113 public vessels, and 2,083 private vessels.

CELEBRATION AT PETERSBURG.

The anniversary of our National Independence was ushered in by firing of a national salute of twenty eight guns at day break. At 10 o'clock, A. M. Capt. Ross and West's Volunteer companies, (the Addison Infantry and Allegany Riflemen,) formed at the house of William Reynolds and marched to the Methodist E. P. church, under command of A. Newton, Esq., Chief Marshal; Andrew Craig, Sam'l Elder, Simon Kellar and James Barton, Esqs. Assistant Marshals, and escorted the Petersburg Sabbath School, accompanied by the officers of the Washington Temperance Society and citizens generally, near William Reynolds' Hotel, where the Sabbath School refreshments were partaken of. The company then proceeded to the public square, between A. Newton's and Samuel Elder's Hotels, where an American flag was presented to the Addison Infantry by A. J. Huxr, Esq., on behalf of the ladies of Petersburg and vicinity.

After the presentation of the flag, the companies accompanied by the orator of the day, proceeded to a bower near Wm Reynolds' hotel and partook of an elegant repast.

The cloth being removed and the company assembled around a stand prepared for the occasion, John Bell, Esq., Pres't Rob't Hunter, Jacob Craver, Frederick Augustine, John A. H. William Burgess, James Roddy and Henry Wendling, Esqs., Vice Presidents, William Roddy and Robert Patrick, Esqs., Secretaries, took their seats.

On motion William Irvin, Esq., was introduced who read the Declaration of Independence.

On motion, F. M. Kimmel, delivered his address. The whole proceeding was interspersed with excellent music by the Military Musicians, and Somerset Independent Brass Band. On motion, they adjourned to meet on the 4th July 1847.

A correspondent of the N. York Sun, writing from Washington under date of July 15, gives the following, as part of that day's proceeding in the House of Representatives:—

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wentworth in the chair and took up the Bill to pay the mileage and per diem allowance of Members of Congress and for other purposes.

[Great merriment at the appearance of the chairman, who is celebrated for his extraordinary height.]

Various amendments were offered and rejected, one by Mr. Stewart proposed reducing the pay of the members to six dollars per day after a session of seven months, and to three dollars per day after a session of eight months. The bill was explained by Mr. McKay, and discussed and opposed by Mr. Hanneman. He did not like the provision in it for paying expenses to certain Indians.

Mr. Douglass got the floor and tried to speak, but nobody would listen to him—the House in its roars of merriment at the party decisions of the Chairman, would let no one be heard. Finally the Committee got up and the House adjourned, amid loud bursts of laughter on all sides.

GOOD NEWS!

We have late advices from Baltimore, the purport of which are, that the Pittsburgh Committee has had a satisfactory interview with the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and that the probability is, that a Corps of Engineers will be immediately placed on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville route to prepare the line for contract.—Pitt-Gazette.

Horr.—The United States Gazette of yesterday says, we are gratified to give our readers the following few lines, which come as a postscript to Mr. Oldschool's letter:

"P. S. I think I can hold out a hope that the tariff will be saved in the Senate. Letters are being received from Locofocos in other parts of the country, denouncing McKay's bill and the administration in unmitigated terms. They are not without effect!!"

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

A Washington letter writer says:—"The recent orders from the War Department, contemplate a movement by three divisions of the army of invasion into the interior, on or about the first of August; one via Monterey, under General Taylor in person, another under Gen. Wool, via the Presidia of the Rio Grande in a parallel line; another under General Kearney, and General Butler, via Santa Fe to California.

SINNERS REPENTING.

We learn from the United States Gazette, that the locofocos are holding meetings at Reading and Pottsville, in Pennsylvania, to protest against the passage of McKay's tariff bill. They "look to the Senate," and implore the Hon. Geo. M. DALLAS, in case he has the casting vote, to save Pennsylvania from ruin. Were it not for the general distress that will ensue, we could almost rejoice at the prospect of their sufferings. These very men were told, over and over again, during the Presidential canvass, that the election of Jas. K. Polk would bring destruction to the protective policy. They had his votes and speeches against the tariff of '42 before them; and yet they turned traitors to their own interests, and made him President. They will now pay the price of their folly, and well do they deserve it.—They are full of repentance now, but let them escape the danger that threatens, and they will hug the free traders to their bosoms as fondly as ever. In less than three months—in time for the next election—they will have another set of banners bearing the inscription: "The Tariff of '42—the Whigs dare not repeal it!" Such is democracy, not the democracy of Washington, and Jefferson, and Madison, but the bastard, cob-web democracy of our day, better known as Locofocoism.—Cumb. Civilian.

The American Sentinel, a Locofoco paper in Philadelphia, manly language in relation to the Tariff—thus:

"The spirit of a greatly excited people is abroad throughout our whole State, and threatens to call in judgment every man, that shall in any way lend his aid to destroy the Tariff of 1842. The whole body of the people say that the country is now prosperous and happy; and that they will not tolerate any experiments, that cannot fail to give the best interests of our country a fatal stab.

FROM FORT STERLING.

We are informed by Capt. Barger, of the steamer Red-Wing, which arrived from St. Peters yesterday, that some intimations had been received at Fort Snelling before he left, the Indians were collecting it that vicinity with on intention of making an attack on the Fort, for the purpose of effecting the liberation of one of the Sioux, who had been given up, and was held in custody, either as a hostage, or for being concerned in the murder of a chief some time ago. A demand for his release was sent in some days ago, which was refused.—St. Louis Rep. 4th.

COMMISSIONER.

TO THE VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY. FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for County Commissioner, at the ensuing election, and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability.

JOHN P. H. WALKER,
Addison tp, July 28, 1846.

STRAY MARE.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Elklick township, Somerset county, on the 28th of June, 1846.

One sorrel mare with ball face, about four years old last spring, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

VALENTINE TISE.
July 28, '46

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said County, on the 14th day of July 1846.

Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

ON motion of Sam'l W. Pearson, Esq., the court confirm the inquisition, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Moses, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset, on the 7th September, A. D. (1846) And accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Jacob Moses, dec'd at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 14th day of July, A. D. 1846.

WM H PICKING,
Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset on and for said county on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1846.

Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of Rogers Marshall and John Tantlinger, administrators of John Graham, dec'd.

And now to wit, July 15th, A. D. 1846. On petition of F. B. Murdock, intermarried with Mary E. one of the daughters of said John Graham, dec'd.

The Court grant a rule on Phoebe Marshall, administratrix of Rogers Marshall, dec'd, who was one of the administrators of said John Graham, dec'd, and on John Tantlinger, who was also one of the administrators of said John Graham, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 7th day of September 1846, and shew cause if any they have why the confirmation should not be taken off said account, and the same referred to Auditors for settlement and adjustment.

Extract from the Records, certified this 15th day of July 1846.

WM H PICKING,
Clerk.

JAYNE'S MEDICINE.

A Word to Mothers!

HEALTH is one of the best gifts of parents to their children, and without it, all the advantages of fortune are but evils in disguise. Nature always admonishes the parent when aid is required. If a young child cries much it must be ill, for it is not capable of being affected by any ideas, but those of bodily pain or pleasure. At such times mothers are apt to give their infants cordials, containing intoxicating or stupefying properties, and though this may answer their immediate purpose, what is the result? The children either die in convulsions, or live miserable and unhealthy, pined in their growth, with debilitated stomachs, and palsied nerves. The food designed by nature for children is so clearly pointed out, that it is marvelous how any person can be mistaken, the breast of the mother, or bread and milk for infants, is so clearly adapted to the delicate state of their stomachs, that nothing can be substituted equally nutritious and wholesome. It is at the critical period of "teething," or when the infant is withdrawn from the mother's breast, in order to substitute a stronger diet, that those fatal diseases arise which sweep off so many tens of thousands of infants annually. Who can estimate the ravages made by "Cholera Infantum?" And yet there is a specific for it, which has never been known to fail, when applied according to directions. "JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM" is a remedy that has restored many a languishing babe to the arms of the delighted mother, restoring vigor to the system, at the same time that it eradicated the disease. As 'men are but children of a larger growth,' the same remedy will be found equally efficacious in Cholera Morbus, Nervous or Sick Headache, and indeed all diseases that arise from a disordered state of the stomach and bowels.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell,
Somerset Pa.

Also by Edward Bevin,
Systowna Pa.

FRENCH BURR FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, and mill owners in particular, that he still continues to carry on the making of

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES

in the borough of Youngtown, Westmoreland county Pa. In addition to his old stock he has received a large number of choice Burr Blocks, from the east, with all other necessary materials, he will be able to manufacture Mill Stones, of any size on the shortest notice. The subscriber thankful for the patronage he has heretofore received, he flatters himself from eleven years experience in his business together with keeping the most experienced workmen in his employ, that he can render general satisfaction, and that on the most liberal terms; he can and will sell as low as any manufactory in the western country.

Orders directed to the subscriber in Youngtown, Westmoreland county, Pa. punctually attended to.

JOHN TONER.
July 28, 1846.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' court of Somerset County, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry on the premises, on Saturday the 29th day of August next, the following valuable real estate, late the property of Jacob Swank deceased, viz:

One Plantation and tract of land, situate in Somerset township, 3 miles North East from Somerset Borough, near the Somerset and Smytown road, adjoining lands of Christian Saylor, Henry J. Heiple, Jacob Sayder Esq., John Swank and others, containing 288 ACRES and allowance, 150 acres of which are clear, with about 25 or 30 acres in meadow, on which are erected a large two story log house weatherboarded, a log barn, stables and other buildings, there is also a large apple orchard, with an apple-mill and cider press on the premises, as also several never failing streams of good water.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

Also at the same time and place, will be sold the following personal property viz.—1 ten plate stove and pipe, 1 Bureau, Kitchen Cupboard, 1 Buffalo Robe, 4 or 5 double coverlets, a lot of bedding, and a variety of Kitchen furniture, on a reasonable credit.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and due attendance will be given.

SAMUEL HUNSAKER,
SAMUEL SWANK, Adm'rs.

July 28 1846.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

ON motion of F. M. Kimmel Esq., the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal Representatives of William Silbaugh deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 7th day of September next (1846) and shew cause if any they have why the Real Estate of said Wm. Silbaugh dec'd should not be sold.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 14th day of July, A. D. 1846.

W. H. PICKING,
Clerk.

SHERIFFALTY.

TO THE VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY. AT the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for SHERIFF, at the ensuing election. Should I be elected, I pledge my utmost abilities for the faithful discharge of all the duties of the office.

JOHN O. KIMMEL.
may 19, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

SHERIFF.

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JACOB CUSTER.
Rockingham Furnace, }
June 23, 1846. }

Sheriffalty.

To the electors of Somerset County:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the very liberal support received on a former occasion, I again offer myself as a candidate for

SHERIFF.

and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office correctly.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.
Jenner tp. July 14, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the vote I received on a previous occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

JACOB C. SPRICHER
June 16, '46.

Sheriffalty.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF.

at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JAMES PARSON.
Somerset tp. May 19, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF.

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

SOLOMON KNEE,
may 26 1846.

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

County Commissioner

at the ensuing election; and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability.

JOHN MONG.
Stonybrook tp. }
June 2, 1846. }

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Through the solicitations of numerous friends throughout the county, I offer myself to your consideration for re-election.—Should I receive a majority of your votes you may expect the duties of the office to be faithfully and efficiently performed.

FREDERICK WEIMER.
Somerset, May 26. 1846.

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of a number of friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

COMMISSIONER.

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality.

WM. F. DIVELY,
Berlin, June 23, 1846.

COMMISSIONER.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

I OFFER myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the office of

COMMISSIONER.

Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages I pledge myself to the performance of the duties of the office, with impartiality and fidelity.

JACOB LAMBERT (of J.)
Stonybrook tp, May, 28, '46.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Rosanna Shaffer, deceased.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the house of David Williamson, in the township of Somerset and county of Somerset, on Wednesday the 26th day of August 1846, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said Rosanna Shaffer, dec'd, to and among her children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same, according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JACOB PHILIPPI,
July 21, '46-Ct. Sheriff.

State of Pennsylvania.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset in and for said county and State aforesaid, on the 14th day of July A. D. 1846.

Present Honorable J. S. Black, President, and John McCarty and George Chorpennig, associate Judges of the same court.

IN the matter of the estate of Peter Bradford, late of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, deceased.

And now to wit July 14th, 1846, the final account of David Weimer, administrator of said deceased, confirmed by the court, and July 15th, A. D. 1846, the court appoint Samuel W. Pearson, Isaac Hugus and Samuel Gaither, Esqs., auditors to report a distribution of the funds, in the hands of the Administrator, to wit, the sum of three thousand five hundred and ninety one dollars and twenty cents, (\$3591.20) to and among the persons legally entitled to receive the same.

Three weeks notice of the Auditors' meeting to be published in one paper in Somerset county, Penn'a. and same notice in one weekly paper in Louisville Kentucky, and in Saint Louis Missouri. Extract from the Records of said court, certified this 15th day of July, 1846.

W. H. PICKING,
Clerk.

NOTICE.

To the heirs of Peter Bradford, late of Somerset County, Penn'a. deceased.

IN pursuance of the above commission, the undersigned auditors therein named, will meet at the Hotel of Wm. H. Picking in Somerset Borough, County and State aforesaid, on Friday the 28th day of August next, to perform the duty thereby enjoined upon them, at which time and place, all persons interested are notified to attend, if they see proper.

S. W. PEARSON,
I. HUGUS,
S. GAITHER,

Somerset, July 21, 1846. Auditors. The Weekly Louisville Journal and Weekly Missouri Republican will copy, as per order of court, and send a copy of each number of their respective papers containing the advertisement to this office.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned orphan's court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1846.

Before the Hon. J. S. Black,

President, and George Chorpennig & John McCarty, Esqs., associate Judges of the same court.

IN the matter of the administration account of Samuel Spangler and Lewis Spangler, administrators of Abraham Spangler, deceased.

And now to wit: July 14th A. D. 1846, the court appoint Samuel Gaither, Esq., auditor to report a distribution of the balance in hand of administrators to and among the creditors.

Extract from the Records of said court, certified this 14th day of July, A. D. 1846.

WILLIAM H. PICKING,
July 21, '46. Clerk.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the foregoing commission the subscriber

TERMS OF THE HERALD.
This paper is published every Tuesday, at \$2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. If not paid within the year, \$2.50 will invariably be charged.
No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrears are paid off.
Advertisements will be inserted at \$1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.
Advertisements inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at \$2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

Caution.
MY wife Mary having left my bed and board without any reason or provocation I hereby caution all persons against trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date.
HERMAN UMBERGER.
Jenner tp. July 7, 1846.

Notice.
Estate of Elizabeth Husband, dec'd.
THE undersigned having obtained from the Register of Wills, Letters of administration with the Will annexed on the estate of Elizabeth Husband, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment on or before the 20th day of August next, and those having claims, to present them to the undersigned at his office in Somerset, on or before said day.
SIMON GEBHART,
July 14, '46-Gt. Adm'r &c.
Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Somerset County, Greeting:
WE command you, that you attach William Armstrong, Jale of your County, by all and singular his Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Somerset, in and for said county, on the last Monday of August next, there to answer George Pile, of a plea of debt, not exceeding \$1500. And we further command you, the said Sheriff, that you summon all persons in whose hands or possession the said Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, or any of them may be attached, so that they, and every of them, be and appear before the said Court, at the day and place aforesaid, to answer what shall be objected against them, and abide the judgment of the Court therein: And have you then and there this writ.
Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President Judge of our said Court, at Somerset, this 11th day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.
A. J. OGLE, Prothonotary.
July 13, '46-Gt.

Somerset county, ss.
An adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county on the 15th day of July, 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.
In the matter of the estate of Thomas Griffith, Sen. deceased.
Now to wit, July 15th, 1846. The court appoint Sam'l W Pearson, Samuel Gaither and Isaac Hugus, Esquires, auditors to make distribution among the legatees, &c, mentioned in will of said deceased, according to law and report.
Extract from the record of said court certified this 15th day of July, 1846.
W H PICKING, Clerk.

NOTICE.
In pursuance of the above commission, the undersigned auditors, will meet at the Hotel of Wm H Picking in Somerset Borough, on Thursday the 27th day August next, to perform the duty enjoined upon them, at which time and place all persons interested are notified to attend if they see proper.
S W PEARSON,
SAMUEL GAITHER,
ISAAC HUGUS,
Somerset, July 21, '46. Auditors.

Sheriff's Sale.
BY VIRTUE of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale at the house of Joseph Fleming, in Jenner tp. on Saturday the 8th day of August next at 1 o'clock P. M. the following Real Estate, viz:—
All the right, title, interest and claim of Frederick Althouse, in and to a certain **PLANTATION** situate in Jenner township, Somerset county, containing two hundred and forty acres, more or less, about one hundred and eighty acres clear, about twenty acres in meadow, adjoining lands of Christian Ludy, Samuel Griffith, Jonas Ankeny and Henry Landis; on which are erected a large two story dwelling house, a one and a half story spring house, and a large log barn, and a large apple orchard on the premises, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said Frederick Althouse, at the suit of Gailan Friedline for the of Peter Friedline.
JACOB PHILIPPI, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, Somerset, July 14, 1846.

GRAND MILITARY
Encampment on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th days of September 1846, at Somerset, Pa.
The undersigned Committees of Invitation and arrangement appointed by the Somerset Guards and the citizens of Somerset, on the 4th day of July inst., take great pleasure in announcing to the several Regiments, Battalions and companies of organized Volunteers of Somerset, Fayette, Greene, Westmoreland, Indiana, Cambria, Blair and Bedford counties, Penna., and of Allegheny county, Md., that a military encampment is contemplated at Somerset, to commence on Tuesday the 22d day of September next, and to continue four days. Special invitations will in a few days be directed to the commanding officers of all the companies in the above named counties, whose names can be ascertained.

We need scarcely say, that whether as citizens or soldiers, we will be prepared to greet all with a cordial reception and to render their visit pleasant and agreeable.
SAM'L W. PEARSON, JOHN C. KURTZ, G. CHORPENNING, JR. JOHN NEFF, A. J. OGLE, Wm. P. ANKENY, THOS. E. OGDEN.
Committee of Invitation.
Isaac Ankeny, C. F. Mitchell, J. R. Edie, Jas. H. Benford, John McCreery, Joseph Cummins, S. Gebhart, Wm. B. Coffroth, S. Gaither, Philip Husband, M. Tredwell, R. L. Stewart, Wm. H. Picking, B. F. Beaty, Daniel Flick.
Committee of Arrangement.
Editors of newspapers in the counties above mentioned are requested to copy.

Notice.
Estate of Jacob Swenk, deceased.
LETTERS of administration on the estate of Jacob Swenk (of Jacob) late of Somerset township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to meet them at the house of Jacob Snyder, Esq., in said township, on Friday the 21st day of August next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.
SAMUEL HUNSACKER, of Somerset tp.
SAMUEL SWENK, of Quemahoning tp.
June 21, '46-Gt.

JURY LIST.
For August Term 1846,
(COMMENCING ON THE 31st DAY.)
GRAND JURORS.
Somerset br. John O. Kammel
Somerset tp. John Witt
Daniel Stahl
John Benford of T, Sam'l will
John Gardiner
Jacob Young of G.
Jacob Willer
Jenner John Dunnean
Samuel Griffith
Wm. Hoover
James Campbell
Addison Shade
Elklick Ellick
Berlin Turkeyfoot
Brothers valley Philip UMBERGER
Solomon Barkley
W. Johnston
Milford Charles Cramer
Conemaugh Michael Stuft
Allegheny Samuel Boyer.

TRAVERSE JURORS.
Southampton, Samuel Close
Daniel Fichtner,
Peter Heckart,
Abm. H. Miller,
Benj. Woolley,
Martin Halterbaum,
Jacob Myers,
John Hugus,
Henry Baker,
Jacob Koontz,
John Marteney Sr.
Jeremiah Snyder,
Philip Mowry,
David Smith,
Jacob Snyder,
John Fobst,
James Cook,
John A. Miller,
Jacob Fike,
Daniel P. Walker,
Martin Moyer,
Jacob Brandt,
Henry Heckman,
Peter Berkeypole,
Joseph Berkey,
Joseph Lehman,
Jacob Cover
Jno. Atchison jr.
Jacob Miller,
Jesse Long,
Jacob Good,
C. Beam,
Jos. Johnson,
Wm. Campbell,
Daniel Turney
John Hartzell,
Daniel Zimmerman,
Benj. Bowman,
Henry Peterson,
John Critchfield,
Peter Putman,
Geo. Scott,
Ludwig Sanner,
Jacob Schrack,
Robert Paton,
Geo. Snyder,
Michael Kring,
Jno. Bowlsby,
Turkeyfoot
Somerset, July 14, '46.

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE IN BERLIN.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries,** which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.
Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.
ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW.

QUEMAHONING FACTORY.
Wool Carding.
THE subscriber, having been absent from home during the last fall and winter, and it having been reported through the country that he was not going to return, wishes to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has arrived, and intends to carry on the **Manufacturing** business in all its various branches as usual. Sattinet, Kentucky-Jeans, Tweeds, Blankets, Carpet, Flannel, Cloth, &c., will be done in the best manner, and as low as at any other place in the country. Country carding and fulling will be strictly attended to. And for the convenience of **CUSTOMERS** who live at a distance, wool will be received and returned once a week during the carding season at the following places.
Edmund Kiernan's store, cross roads, John Heiple's Henry Sheffer's Joseph Zimmerman's, and George Master's, Esqrs., Davidsville.
Country produce will be taken for carding, fulling and manufacturing.
OWEN MORGAN,
Jenner tp. Ap 28 '46.

New and Cheap monthly publication:—Only one dollar a year.
To commence in October next, and be issued regularly thereafter on or about the fifteenth of every month
GODEY'S
Republication of the two most popular works in Europe.
BLACKWOOD'S Lady's Magazine, and Gazette of the Fashionable World. Also: the London World of Fashion, and continental Feuilletons.—The price of which two Works in England is \$12 a year. As republished by the subscriber they will cost only \$1 a year.
BLACKWOOD'S LADY'S Magazine and Gazette of the Fashionable World.—for Town and Country. Devoted to Belles-Lettres, Music, Fine Arts, Fashions, &c.
This well-known celebrity in Europe and this country, of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, has induced the subscriber to commence the re-publication of this fashionable London Monthly.
It is a matter of surprise that the Republication of this Work was not commenced some years since. On looking over some late numbers, we find them filled with Stories and Poetry, and Narratives, the most of which fall but little behind those published in the Edinburgh Work, and many surpass even the emanations from the Giant intellects of the contributors to the great Northern Magazine. The best writers of the day contribute to its pages.
It has now been published seventeen years in London, and has a circulation exceeding 70,000 copies through England, Scotland, Ireland, and the continent of Europe. It is translated into several of the continental languages—it being the only instance of an English Magazine receiving that compliment.
The publication will commence in October next, and will be continued monthly. The publication price of the above work, in London, is 6 Dollars.

THE LONDON WORLD
of Fashion, and Continental Feuilleton.
A monthly Publication of the Courts of London and Paris.—Dedicated to High Life, Fashionables, Fashions, Polite Literature, Fine Arts, the Operas, Theatres, &c. Edited by several Literary and Fashionable Characters.
In the above two works will be found, all the Gossip of London, Paris, and the principal Cities of the Continent of Europe. Royal Gossip—Description of the Queen's Drawing Room Parties, with accurate accounts of the dresses of the Ladies of Rank—Noblemen's Fetes—Description of every New Opera, with criticisms on the same—Performers, &c. Tales by the best English Authors, Poetry, New Music. Her Majesty's visit to Different Noblemen—Description of New Paintings, and the Artists—Varieties, &c.
The publication price of the above work, in London, is 6 dollars.
Terms of Godey's New Monthly Magazine, \$1 a year, in advance.
All orders must be addressed, post paid, to
L. A. GODEY,
101 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

BLANK SUMMONS
For Sale at this Office.

THIS WAY FOR NEW CHAIRS!
THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he continues to carry on the **CHAIR-MAKING** business, in all its various branches, at his shop in Somerset, nearly opposite Mr. Kurtz's Drug Store, where he will constantly keep on hand or make to order Fancy and Common Chairs, B. & C Rocking Chairs, Fancy and Common **SETTEES,** &c., &c., all of which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce.
Persons in the South of the county who wish to purchase chairs, are requested to call with Mr. Elijah Wagner in Salisbury, with whom the subscriber has left an excellent lot to sell.
GEORGE L. GORDON.
March 31 1846 3m.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.
THE subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, with a well selected assortment of goods suitable for the approaching season, which he is now opening in his brick store, on the north east corner of the diamond, opposite Col. Ankeny's Hotel, (now Wm. H. Picking's.)
His stock embraces all kinds of **Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Queensware, &c.** all of which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. Thankful for the patronage heretofore given him, the subscriber solicits his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, as he will exhibit his goods with pleasure and is certain he can accommodate them with bargains.
M. TREDWELL,
Somerset, April 7, '46-1y.

STONE CUTTING BUSINESS.
in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.
TOMB STONES, made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.
Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.
Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.
BENJAMIN WOOLLEY,
Somerset, Pa.,
March 5, 1846 1y.

PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorpenning and John McCarty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery; also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 5th Monday of August next, (31st day) in pursuance of which precept
Public Notice is hereby given, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.
Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1846.
JACOB PHILIPPI, Sheriff.

PROMISORY NOTES,
For sale at this Office.

NO. 1. Cheap-Side.
WAR WITH MEXICO!
THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, **COPPER** and **TIN-WARE** of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. **COPPER KETTLES, STOVE PIPE,** and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him call.
Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.
JAMES H. BENFORD.
Feb. 17-3m.
N. B. Also on hand, a number of **Stones,** of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

VALUABLE Real Estate FOR SALE.
THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageous terms, the following described real estate, to wit: That well known **TAVERN STAND AND FARM,** late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq., on the **National Road,** in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa., and one mile west of the village of Somerset in Somerset county, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and in meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient **DWELLING HOUSE,** partly stone and partly frame, commodious stabling and other out-buildings. The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somerset, abounding in wood and **Stone coal;** having a **Saw Mill** and **Grist Mill** adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a **Tavern Stand.** The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of **Droves.** Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B. Howel and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property. **HOWEL & OLIPHANT,** Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt. July 23 '45-4f

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.
Drs. Speer and Kuhn.
THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges. Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.
While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to **ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,** PARTICULARLY TO **DISEASES OF THE EYE.** To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.
The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.
The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.
Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment. No contagious diseases will be admitted.
J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.
February 25, 1845.

Blank Deeds.
A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale **AT THIS OFFICE**

DR. S. POSTLETHWAITE.
TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office in the building formerly occupied by Charles Ogle, Esq., as a law office. June 9, 1846.
WOOL! WOOL!!
GOOD clean wool will be taken in payment of debts due this office, if delivered soon.
DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.
For the cure of Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.
Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are constive, sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few or them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.
CERTIFICATES.
This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. McLane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.
Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

Patent Vermifuge.
Dr. McLane's American Worm Specific Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!
The substance of the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be added, out of which the following are selected. From individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.
CERTIFICATES.
I do certify that a vial of Dr. McLane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Jewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. **JOSHUA JACKSON,** owner of Wate Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va.
This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kuhl a vial of Dr. McLane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.
SAM'L MORRISON, Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh
Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr. McLane's American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr. McLane's the best article before the public.
D. CALHOUN, Milfin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.
From a regular Physician, Dr. G. S. Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.
Mr. J. Kuhl—Dear Sir—I have used in my practice Dr. McLane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.
Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co. Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburgh.
Also for sale by the following agents
JOHN L. SNYDER, Somerset, Hay and Morrison, Lavansville, Knable and Yought, Centerville, M. A. Ross, Petersburg, A. Wyatt, Smithfield, G. Cook, Wellersburgh, Samuel Kurtz, Somerset, Samuel Harnet, Addison, Livengood & Wellley, Salisbury, Charles Krissinger, Berlin, Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads, Edward Bevin, Stoytown, P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.
N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. McLane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.